

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

BUD STONE IS AWAITING THE DEATH PENALTY.

A Shooting Affray at Bedford—Elaborate Wedding at Plymouth—A \$500 Bond Missing at Muncie—A Virulent Case of Grip.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

JEFFERSONVILLE, February 15.—Arrangements for the execution of James E. Stone, the murderer of the Writton family, are completed, and he will be executed in the prison here at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. It is not likely that he will commit suicide, as the death-watch has been established. He appears resigned to the fate awaiting him. Warden Patten will have charge of the execution, and he will be assisted by the deputy warden and four guards. Two physicians and two ministers will be in attendance. The condemned murderer has connected himself with the M. E. church, and to-day the Rev. Charles Tinsley, of that denomination, is closeted with him. It is believed that Stone fully realizes the gravity of his crime, and that he will bravely meet the scaffold.

The scaffold, which was constructed for the execution of William Benson, who was hanged by the Governor, is located at the end of the long cell-house, and the trap is on level with the second tier of cells. Stone is in a compartment close at hand, necessitating but a brief walk from his cell to the instrument of death.

After the execution of Stone the scaffold will be suffered to stand until April, at which time Cyrus Brown, the murderer of Bartholomew county, will be executed. Brown is quartered immediately below Stone, plainly within hearing of the preparations for the execution of to-morrow.

Stone's body will be claimed by his father, Squire Elias Stone, of Daviess county, and it will be buried on the farm, in Harrison township, of that county. The senior Stone will not make known the hour of burial, and there will be no public ceremonies.

The senior Stone gives an emphatic denial to the story sent out from Washington that the murderer strangled Little Ethel Writton to death. Little Ethel was found alive, but unconscious, and she was removed to the house of a neighbor for treatment. Every possible means was employed to revive her falling powers, because at that time it was supposed that through her alone was any trace of the brutal murderers of her people to be ascertained without recovering consciousness, and some weeks after Stone had been sentenced to death the rumor prevailed that he made sure of her death at a time when the remainder of the family was planning to place their hands over her mouth and nostrils and smother her. Squire Stone gives this story an emphatic denial. He also says that his son would never give him the details of the murder, claiming that he could not remember.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BEDFORD.

Result of a Cowhiding in Which Buddy Cook Was Killed.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

BEDFORD, February 15.—Yesterday Mrs. Mary Webb, who is operating a boarding-house and restaurant, assaulted "Buddy" Cook, a saloon-keeper, with a cowhide, claiming that he had spoken words derogatory to her daughter. A patrolman witnessed the assault, but was unable to interfere. Mrs. Cook denied using the language attributed to him. Last night there was a renewal of the quarrel by friends of the ladies, and in the melee Joseph Glover shot three times at Mr. Cook, wounding him in the arm and leg. One of the bullets missed its aim and struck Samuel Ellis in the breast. Ellis is reported as fatally hurt. Cook accused Glover of being the party who shot at him, and he was arrested. After the shooting Glover surrendered to the authorities and was released on his own bond.

An Elaborate Wedding at Plymouth.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PLYMOUTH, February 15.—The most elaborate wedding ever given in this city was that tendered by Mr. and Mrs. Mayer Lauer, wealthy Jewish residents of this city, to their daughter, Bertha C., in her marriage to Mr. Jacob Speyer, of Lexington, Ky., last night. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian church by Rabbi Dr. Nordon, of Chicago, after which the couple were taken to a reception at the opera-house. Many guests were present from Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington and Georgetown, Ky., Kansas, and other places. The wedding couple will reside at Lexington, Ky. Several thousand dollars worth of costly presents were received.

Arnold's Bond Placed at \$10,000.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

WABASH, February 15.—The bond of Thomas Arnold, now in jail at Columbia City, for complicity in the wrecking of the South Whitley Bank, has been fixed at \$10,000, and he has thus far been unable to find sureties. No tidings have been received from James Arnold, who disappeared, and the report is current that he has gone to Mexico. Feeling against him is more intense than ever since his departure.

A \$500 Bond Mysteriously Missing.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

MUNCIE, February 15.—A recognition bond for \$500, signed by Samuel Drake, and given to insure the appearance of pick-pocket Charles Francis, who was arrested here during the national meeting, is mysteriously missing from the county clerk's office. Francis deposited the money with Drake and let it go by default. Now that the bond has disappeared, Drake seems to be ahead.

Transfer of Milling Property.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

LEBANON, February 15.—A large business deal was perfected here yesterday by the transfer of the Lebanon roller mills, one of the largest and best-known flour mills in this part of the State. The mills were owned by P. Morris & Son, and by the transfer pass to the control of the Lehigh Valley Coal & Iron Co. I. S. Adair, Ed Witt and William Means, all of whom are experienced millers.

Welcomed Home by Friends.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PLYMOUTH, February 15.—Ex-Consul General William B. Hess, accompanied by his wife and son, arrived home from Constantinople, Turkey, last night, after an absence of nearly three years. They were welcomed by a large number of friends. For several months the party has been traveling in Europe, going to Jerusalem and other places of biblical interest.

A Virulent Case of Grip.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

PART, February 15.—One of the most virulent cases of the grip on record ended the life of Fred Walpe, a young man, to-day. The attack began with the ordinary symptoms, but in two hours insanity developed, requiring three men to hold him after he had been strapped down in bed. The strongest oxen failed to afford relief. He was sick but five days.

MR. ERWIN'S STATEMENT.

HIS POSITION CONCERNING THE ENCAMPMENT FUNDS.

He Explains the Purpose and Intentions of the Commercial Club Assemblage Committee—The Assignment of Subscriptions.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

CROWN POINT, February 15.—Recorder John P. Krost was appointed receiver of the Chicago Traction Land and Investment Company this morning at the instance of Isaac Ellsworth, of Milwaukee, Wis., who holds a mortgage for \$17,000. The property involved consists of about a thousand town lots in Oak Park and second Oak Park additions to Tolleston. Mr. Krost filed his bond in \$20,000 and immediately entered upon the discharge of his trust.

Freight Wreck at Crown Point.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

CROWN POINT, February 15.—A freight wreck occurred at this place between 2 and 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. A west-bound freight train being piled in the ditch. The passenger trains were delayed for over three hours. The wreck was caused by an over-heated journal burning off.

General State News.

A. A. Malott, of Bedford, is again seized of paralysis.

Simon Hawkins, of Crothersville, is dead of pneumonia.

The Pennsylvania glass factory, at Anderson, will resume work on Monday next.

A twenty-pound wild-cat was recently killed in Wayne township, Fulton county.

J. P. Stanley, of Logansport, will soon begin a series of temperance meetings at Muncie.

The snow fall interrupted street-traffic between Marion and Jonesboro for several days.

The Hon. Moses F. Dunn, of Bedford, is expected to leave for legal business.

Sam Garrison, arrested at Pittsburgh, Pa., has been returned to Anderson to answer to a charge of swindling the Red Men.

Richard A. Boyd, a wealthy farmer of Jay county, died yesterday at Riversdale, Ind. His remains will be returned home for burial.

Frank Reavis, who disappeared nine years ago from Princeton when he was but fourteen years old, has been found at St. Louis.

Logan Wilson, sixty-seven years old, of Shelbyville, is dead. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom are still living in Shelbyville.

George Bennett, of Terre Haute, charged with using the mails to defraud, has been placed under \$400 bonds for Federal grand jury action.

Philip Stevens, near Kokomo, undertook to give his little child a scolding, but died administered crocote. The little one died within two hours.

The Huntington Herald complains that it was compelled to go to press without its usual telegraphic service, the Erie being blocked by the snow and the train failing to arrive.

Charles Crawford, living in the vicinity of Converse, committed suicide by hanging, the combined effect of the grip and brooding over financial reverses. He was sixty years old.

There was a special session of the grand jury at Tipton yesterday and additional indictments were returned against Cal Armstrong, alleging conspiracy to murder, embezzlement and forgery.

The grand jury of Jackson county has returned an indictment of murder against Thornton Jarvis and a man named Jeans, growing out of the killing of Peter Boling at Brownson, some weeks ago.

Samuel Marie, a wild-eyed stranger, rushed into the police station at Ft. Wayne with the information that he had been chased from Milwaukee to Ft. Wayne by White Caps, and was in danger. He was locked up as an insane person.

Small sums were stolen from the money-drawer of the county treasurer's office at Marion, and suspicion fell upon John Turner, a Tipton man, who was arrested and taken to the county jail.

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MR. ERWIN'S STATEMENT.

HIS POSITION CONCERNING THE ENCAMPMENT FUNDS.

He Explains the Purpose and Intentions of the Commercial Club Assemblage Committee—The Assignment of Subscriptions.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

D. P. Erwin, chairman of the assemblage committee of the Commercial Club, expressed himself this morning as surprised at the conditions existing between the employed, the club and the city. When asked for the reason of his refusal to sign over the unused money subscribed by him to the G. A. R. encampment fund, he replied that he believed that he had no right to give the money to anyone else. He said that it was subscribed unconditionally. He thought that the whole of this fund was subscribed without condition and could not be taken back by the subscribers and subscribed elsewhere.

MR. ERWIN'S STATEMENT.

He prepared the following statement which he said defined the position which he took regarding the Encampment funds:

"To the President and Board of Directors of the Commercial Club, and the citizens interested in the disposition of the funds now in the hands of the Assemblage Committee:

"I am in accordance with your request to state that the assemblage committee was organized for the purpose of bringing associations, conventions and national bodies of people to Indianapolis, and to have Indianapolis represented at such assemblages, personally or by letter, when held in other parts of the country. Money was asked of the citizens for the purpose of the committee, and the sum of one hundred dollars subscribed, as follows:

"The undersigned hereby subscribes the sum of dollars for the purpose of the committee of the Commercial Club's special committee on assemblages, 25 per cent. of which was received by the committee on or before November 1, 1893, and the remainder as may be called for on the order of the committee, in installments not exceeding ten per cent. an installment subsequent to the first installment to be called for within a period of sixty days.

"In the prosecution of the work of the committee in the course of the year the Democratic national convention, and the Grand Army of the Republic received our attention, and the securing of one or the other, or both, became the principal object of our ambition, however not forgetting much other work in hand at that time.

THE SECOND APPEAL.

"In the course of events it was found necessary to have a much larger fund than had been subscribed, even for the work of obtaining any one of these bodies we were working for, without reference to the entertainment of them (should) succeed in getting them here, and for the purpose of a subscription paper, after much thought, and with a view of creating a larger fund for the use of the committee, as follows:

"I hereby subscribe the sum of dollars to the fund of the Commercial Club's special committee on assemblages, 10 per cent. of which I agree to pay to the Secretary of the Commercial Club at any time after January 1, 1894, on the call of said committee on assemblages. I agree to pay the remainder of said sum in 10 per cent. installments to be called for on the call of said committee, provided it is decided to hold the Democratic national convention of 1894 or the G. A. R. National Encampment of 1894 in Indianapolis.

"The paper was presented to our citizens, and about \$25,000 was subscribed, and 25 per cent. unconditionally, and the balance upon the condition, only, that the committee secure for Indianapolis the meeting of the Democratic national convention, or the Grand Army of the Republic, or both, and then proceed to create such organization, and raise such sums of money as would be necessary for the purpose of the committee.

"Of the funds subscribed to the committee by the first and second subscription, we have remaining less than \$12,000. We hold this money in trust for the purpose of the committee of the Commercial Club at the time of its organization. The securing of the Grand Army of the Republic, or the Democratic national convention, or both, and then proceed to create such organization, and raise such sums of money as would be necessary for the purpose of the committee, and it will require funds to continue this work, the importance of which to the city is greater now than ever before.

AFTER OTHER GATHERINGS.

"We have now a committee of ten gentlemen before the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference at Cincinnati, with a view of securing for Indianapolis the meeting of that body. If we succeed in getting the conference to hold its annual meeting in Indianapolis eight hundred delegates, in addition to the lay membership who may visit us during the conference, representatives from all over the world, whose proceedings will be published in the principal newspapers of the world, and a majority of whose delegates will continue in the city for thirty days.

"We have been working for months to secure the next meeting of the order of the Knights of Pythias, and we have succeeded in bringing many thousands of people here, and who will, it is estimated, expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in our midst, and advertise Indianapolis very largely throughout the United States.

"We feel that these facts and original conditions must have escaped the memory of those who subscribed that fund, if it is their desire that the work of the assemblage committee should cease, they are taking the surest course open toward the accomplishment of it. As we will be called by the subscription, a large part of this fund now in our hands was given to the committee for its use without any condition whatever, and the remainder in our hands was given only upon condition that we secure the Democratic national convention or the Grand Army of the Republic meeting.

THE THIRD APPEAL.

"The committee, however, and make a third appeal to the citizens as follows:

"I hereby subscribe the sum of dollars to the fund of the Commercial Club's special committee on assemblages, 25 per cent. of which was received by the committee on or before November 1, 1893, and the remainder as may be called for on the order of the committee, in installments not exceeding ten per cent. an installment subsequent to the first installment to be called for within a period of sixty days.

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THE DYE-CUSHING WEDDING.

Coronary Last Night Followed By a Small Dance.

[Special to The Indianapolis News.]

In response to invitations sent out for the marriage of Miss Marie Dye to Mr. Cushing, a company of about one hundred was present at the family home in N. Delaware street yesterday evening, when, at 6:30 o'clock, the ceremony was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Milburn. The bride, Miss Marie Dye, was accompanied by her bridesmaids, Miss Bailey and Miss Anna Dye, in pretty lavender gowns of thin material and capes edged with swansdown, entered the parlor first, forming an aisle with white ribbons attached at one end to the sliding doors. Through this aisle came the bride, in a white gown, with a white veil, and a white train. The bridegroom, Mr. Cushing, was in a white suit, and a white bow tie. The ceremony was performed, and the couple were pronounced man and wife. The bride and groom were then seated at a table with white cloths and white flowers. The rest of the evening was spent in the parlors and library, was followed by an informal dance. The rooms were filled with palms, the mantels banked with jonquills and lilies, interspersed with ferns and trailing vines, and the walls were covered with white smilax. On each side of the bow-window of the second parlor, where the ceremony was performed, stood a pillar of white smilax, and between the pillars were purple candelabra, which lighted up the recess within, where the green of tall palms formed an effective background for the rich greenery. After their return to a wedding trip, on which they started last night, Mr. and Mrs. Cushing will have an "at home" day, cards for which have not yet been issued.

Street Car Lines.

The Citizens' Street Railway Company expects to put new cars on the Pennsylvania and Meridian street line soon.

It has been decided by the company to build the first floor of the new power-house in West Washington street four feet above high-water mark. The house will have a basement with a ten-foot ceiling.

Business of the Irvington line will soon be ready for service. The company has planned to run "Jumbo" cars between Irvington and Mt. Jackson when the electric line to the latter place is completed.

Smallpox in the State.

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 22 West Washington street,
Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis,
Ind., as second-class matter.

Special want advertisements one cent a word each insertion; nothing less than ten words counted. Such advertisements must be handed in by 1 o'clock to secure publication that day. Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted as editorial matter.

Contributions for which pay is expected should be marked with the price. The editor can not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Contributors should preserve copies. All communications should be signed with the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be noted.

This News is served by carriers in Indianapolis and neighboring towns at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 161. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

By mail, postage prepaid, the charge is 10 cents weekly or \$6 yearly, payable in advance. The date when the subscription expires is printed on the wrapper of each paper. Specimen copies mailed free on application. The postage on a single copy in a wrapper is 1 cent.

Make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the order of, and address all communications to

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Editorial Rooms—672; Business Office—161.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1894.

The daily average sales of THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS for one year to February 1, 1894, was

31,519.

These figures are net—unsold papers being excluded from the count. This paper guarantees to advertisers that for the past five years (and at the present time) its bona-fide daily circulation exceeds that of any other four Indiana dailies added together.

THE NEW POSTMASTER.

It will not be claimed that the good of the service required the removal of Postmaster Thompson. No such thought has been in the minds of the men who have, during the whole of the past year, been clamoring for a change. Messrs. Turpie and Bynum have thought that a Democratic postmaster here would help them and would strengthen the local organization. Plainly this is the motive which has led to the change. It is well to recognize this fact. Mr. Thompson has been a good postmaster. He knows more about the business than any other man in town. And besides this, he has, since Mr. Roosevelt so forcibly reminded him that there was a civil service law in existence, observed and enforced that law in letter and spirit. There is only one possible exception to this statement, and it is upon that exception that the charge against Mr. Thompson is based. It is alleged that while he was postmaster and several of his deputies went to Minneapolis to help forward the nomination of Mr. Harrison. They did go; they went as members of a political club; and they did work for Mr. Harrison's success. This, it is now held, is offensive partisanship, and so offensive as to warrant the removal of an excellent official who has, in all other respects, conducted himself with great propriety.

But this very severity will no doubt serve as a valuable pointer for the new postmaster. If it was wrong for Mr. Thompson to go to Minneapolis, as he did, it is not to be expected that Mr. Sahn will be guilty of such pernicious activity. He will be judged by his conduct in this particular. The standard thus established is a high one, but unless Mr. Sahn lives up to it he will convict every one connected with Mr. Thompson's removal of the sheerest hypocrisy. We have no doubt that the civil service law will be honestly enforced by Mr. Sahn. There is no reason to suppose that he will violate his oath of office, and to urge upon him the binding force of that oath is an impertinence which an honorable man would have the right to resent. No fears are warranted upon this score. They are dispelled by the emphatic expressions which Mr. Sahn has volunteered, in which he has pledged himself to an honest enforcement of the civil service law in letter and spirit.

Of course the business is new to Mr. Sahn. But it may be said in his behalf that he has the capacity to learn it. He has succeeded in his private affairs, and, though only thirty-five years old, he is the president of a bank, a director of the Indiana Humane Society, treasurer of several building and loan associations, and secretary of the Grand Hotel Company. This is doing pretty well for a man of his years. He is trusted by those who know him best. His future in his own hands. He can make it what he pleases.

TO GET THE CITY'S MONEY.

The finance committee of the City Council shows a most commendable care of the city's interests. In spite of the recommendation of the city attorney, with which we did not and do not agree, the Council's committee, after investigation, will report to the Council that the city ought to sue the Commercial Club for the \$17,000 that it took from the Encampment money. The committee says that Colonel Lilly and Secretary Fortune appeared before the old finance committee and represented to it that any balance remaining unexpended after the Encampment would be turned back into the city treasury. The same gentlemen also made promises, which can be established in the mouth of many reputable witnesses, that the city's money would not be used for Encampment purposes until the subscription money had been expended. It seems to us that this constitutes a set-off for any failure to make precise reservation in the act appropriating the money. Or it does not constitute a set-off in all that explains why it was "not so nominated in the bond." As we have said before:

"No one supposed for an instant that the Encampment people would set for more than they needed. Mr. Woolen and Mr. Rasmann,

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Ryan, can not be severely censured for believing Colonel Lilly when he asserted that the appropriation would not be drawn upon until the private subscriptions had been entirely expended. If men can ever be justified in taking things for granted, Messrs. Sullivan, Woolen, Jones, Rasmann and their associates were justified in not insisting upon an iron-clad ordinance. They were dealing with honorable men and public-spirited citizens, and they must not be judged too harshly because they trusted somewhat to the sense of fair dealing which honorable men and public-spirited citizens are supposed to possess.

The resolution of the present finance committee of the Council recommending that suit be brought recognizes all this, and moreover, as we said, shows earnest endeavor to care for the city's interest. Instead of washing its hands of it all and letting the club and its secretary have this money, it will urge a course that shall bring the whole matter out in a court of justice as it ought to be brought out. There is no way to settle a thing but the right way. The Commercial Club came before this committee with its fair face asking to be entrusted with the Encampment enterprise. Its president and its secretary pledged the city that city money should not be used until subscription money was exhausted; and, moreover, that all that remained would be returned. Now it has been bored out from under the carefully prepared surface of things that \$17,000 of money was not used for Encampment purposes; that \$5,000 was tucked away under an "etc." as pay to the Commercial Club's secretary for his work, and that \$12,000—what was done with that \$12,000?

We printed yesterday a communication from the committee of the unemployed respecting its efforts to secure the \$12,000. They find no difficulty, they say, in having the subscribers to this fund assign their subscriptions except as they approach the directors of the Commercial Club. In proportion to this proximity they meet opposition. The prepared statement (at least we suppose it was prepared, for it was verbatim in the morning papers) of the attitude of club interests toward this committee effort, which was printed in the communication alluded to, is an endeavor to put a damper on the committee's work. In other words, in spite of Colonel Lilly's four stages of contradiction and retreat from the position that the club had "earned" this money and intended to keep it to the position that the money belonged to the subscribers and should be distributed to them, there seems to be an intention to hold on to this money if it is possible. Why? Has the club got the money? Has it not used it? Did it not use it long before the Encampment? Did it not take substantially this amount of money from the Encampment subscriptions and apply it to its private purposes? These are questions to which answer has been denied.

This, certainly is a matter that needs to be cleared up, and is another among the many things that can be cleared up, by the suit recommended by the finance committee of the Council. The Council should act in accordance with this recommendation. Most decidedly the city of Indianapolis should sue for this \$12,000, and should sue in earnest, and that speedily. The people of this town have had their hard-earned money wrong from them by the law under guise of paying for the G. A. R. Encampment. But here is \$17,000 of it gone to the use and comfort of the Commercial Club and its secretary. A court of law should declare whether this thing is right or not. The people will not rest satisfied until they see the city administration exhaust every means in its power to secure the people's own. If it can not secure it, it can establish the methods by which it was taken from it, and this it should do in the cause of fair dealing and the honor of the community. There is no way to settle a thing but the right way.

A NEW EXPEDITION TO ELLESMERE LAND.

While the results of Nansen's expedition toward the North Pole by way of Frances Joseph Land is awaited, American expedition will make an effort to explore Ellesmere Land, lying west of Greenland. The proposed expedition will be in charge of Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, but the Government will not contribute to the fund necessary for the equipment of the expedition. Of \$10,000 necessary to carry out Mr. Stein's plans nearly \$7,000 has been subscribed and it is altogether likely that the coming summer will find Mr. Stein in the far north. He proposes to leave St. John's, Newfoundland, on a whaling vessel May 1, accompanied by eight men and carrying a house and provisions for two years. Permanent headquarters will be established at Cape Tennyson, on the northern shore of Jones sound. Four men will be left here, while the remainder of the party move westward through the sound along the shore of Ellesmere. The west coast of this little-known land will be mapped, and an effort will be made to ascertain whether Hayes sound, which is supposed to separate Ellesmere from Grinnell Land, is only an indentation in the coast or a strait connecting with the sea. Greely was unable to solve this problem and it will be one of Mr. Stein's purposes to determine whether Ellesmere is an island. Mr. Stein has faith that by establishing a line of stations in the north the pole may be more nearly approached than in any other way. Like Nansen, who is depending greatly on luck in trusting to the unknown currents of the Arctic ocean, Mr. Stein is in no hurry about his work. He says that probably twenty years' time would be necessary for the completion of such a line of stations. The work would be slow but sure.

Not only are there interesting geographical questions to be solved if Mr. Stein reaches the north in safety, but he will endeavor to find traces of Björling and Kallstenius, two Swedish explorers who went north two years ago to explore Ellesmere. They were young men of intelligence and not without experience in such undertakings. They left St. John's in a small schooner with only two companions. In November of last year an American whaling vessel found Björling's ship abandoned in the ice on the shore of the Cary Islands, at a point not far from the regular course of whalers. The body of one man was found here; also a cairn containing letters. One of these stated that the party had provisions to last until June, 1893, and that the survivors would cross to Ellesmere Land. The captain of the whaler tried to reach Ellesmere, but was prevented by the ice. Mr. Stein believes that the Swedes are alive. The remainder abounds on Ellesmere Land, and these animals, together with the musk-ox, seal and walrus, should be an unfailing source of food. The polar bear is also found there. The first object of the Stein expedition will be to settle finally the fate

of these young explorers. The feasibility of establishing the line of observatories already referred to will be considered, and perhaps new whaling grounds will be discovered. It is believed that Ellesmere Land is rich in Esquimaux antiquities, and a collection of these, as well as of natural remains, will be made.

Suggestions and encouragement have been received from Colonel Greely and other Americans who have been in the far north, as well as from Charles Rabot, the French explorer, and from Professor Nordenskiöld, the Swede whose work north of the Arctic circle has given him a place among the great explorers.

The Peckham fight grows more interesting. The sugar lobby is getting scandalously saccharine on Congress.

There are signs of returning business activity all around the horizon.

It is quite amusing to see some Noblesville comment on the decision of the United States courts which prohibits the straw-works from poisoning White river. "Two hundred men will be thrown out of employment," says this comment. Further, a bill will be presented to the next Legislature by the Representative from Hamilton county for a law to grant "large factories and industrial concerns of all kinds the privilege of using the natural waters—creeks and rivers—for drainage." Is there anything else that large factories and industrial concerns of all kinds want in this country? When we have it announced as a maxim that it is the business of the Legislature to provide work, this being the guise under which privileges are sought by large factories and industrial concerns of all kinds, it is not surprising, of course, that rivers and creeks should be termed natural drains, and that it should be considered the right and proper thing for the filth of the large factories and industrial concerns of all kinds to be poured into them. What though it pollutes the water supply of hundreds of thousands of people? The people are an unorganized mass. They have no capital. They are not gathered together in large factories and industrial concerns. They are simply a crowd to be preyed upon by all the special interests that can secure legislation for that purpose.

SENATOR TURPIE voted against Hornbaker; will he vote against Peckham?

The detention of Armenian citizens of this country by Turkey has been eagerly seized by the Republican editors. They seem to think it is their meat.

It is instructive to note, and it can not be too often remarked, how selfish interests, under whatever guise, encroach upon the rights of the people. We have called attention to the way in which the Big Four railroad corporation deliberately set out to take, and did take, a whole square of the people's property on one side of Delaware street; how the executive authority representing the people "aid and abetted" the corporation in its confiscation; and now, how this corporation is actually claiming this confiscated property as its right in court. Another instance is the effort of the county officers to overthrow the fee and salary law. After the passage of a law has been secured which cuts down the swollen emoluments of these men—who act together in a hard and fast combination. Do they accept the law? Not at all. They propose to overthrow it; if not in the courts, then doubtless they will endeavor to have it repealed by the Legislature. Another illustration is the combined saloon influence, which, if the law be true, will endeavor to resist the enforcement of the law—a law made by this same interest. We do not know if this last rumor be true. We trust it is not. It has been both affirmed and denied. But it goes to point the moral if not to adorn the tale of how selfish interests, under whatever character combine to rob the common weal. In the eyes of such interested parties the people are an unorganized mass to be preyed upon either by open seizure or by laws made for their purpose.

RICHARD CROKER is traveling about the country somewhere, probably looking for safe investments for his capital.

THERE is apparently a boom in the bomb business.

The Hawaiian provisional government is "establishing" itself. President Dole has had his salary raised from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The speeches at the meeting of the English National Liberal Federation at Portsmouth yesterday are significant of a growing feeling against the war. Lord Salisbury, who often happened in the past that just such abuse has been heaped on the upper House, but nothing has come of it. But Sir William Harcourt's speech was bold and defiant, and it seems to have been the expression of the convention. There was certainly never a better demonstration of the utility of attempting to bring about legislation in the face of the lords' opposition than has been offered during the past year. The present Parliament met immediately after the midsummer election in 1892. Its session has been characterized by great industry, but no important legislation has resulted. The line between the upper and lower Houses was never more distinctly drawn than now. The representatives chosen by the people go as far as they can toward the making of laws; the lords reject or amend, and from their summary dismissal there is no relief. It seems not unlikely that the strength which has heretofore been directed to the accomplishment of reforms may be diverted to the abolition of the hereditary law-making branch as it now exists. Just what Mr. Gladstone's purposes are in this connection is not yet evident.

KING LOBENGULA is dead and the civilizing process goes on.

EX-GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, does not know whether he will be a candidate for Governor again or not. He is waiting for signs.

NEW YORK has a boy whose lungs do not work. If an epidemic of this nature should strike Washington!

The name of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, who died at Chicago yesterday, is well known to the legal fraternity. She edited for many years a journal which was of value to lawyers, and in her own city she was active in many causes which needed the sympathy and personal service of good citizens. Her right of admission to the bar is one of the most interesting incidents in the advance of women.

It is believed that Voorhees will yet make an effort to "vindicate" himself on the silver question.

FRANCE is incensed at Russia for entering into a commercial alliance with her enemy. The stable French character is shocked at such fickleness!

WHEAT is down to 60 cents, but a loaf of bread still costs 10 cents.

The wounded Admiral De Gama may soon be either his country's martyr or a dead rebel—dependent on whether his cause triumphs or not.

The fall of silver threatens to crush Mr. Bland's bill.

NEITHER party is satisfied with the Bearing case decision. It may be necessary to appoint a board of arbitration to arbitrate the arbitrators' decision.

TAKE advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. One bottle will cure you.

In Mother's Place.
"In mother's place"—so father said.
His kind hand resting on my head,
While all the burdens of the day,
The care and trouble, fell away.
New purpose seemed to grow in me,
For mother's sake, I'd do my best.
And by the fire's happy light
I breathed a silent prayer to-night!
I never guessed in times gone by
How much there was to fret and try
The sweetest tender all day long.
Was it to-day when things went wrong,
Checked the hasty, angry word heard,
Hearing the tones my childhood heard,
Seeing in memory the while
The home her presence made so bright?
The children, crowding at my side,
Need me and will not be denied.
The home her presence made so bright,
Needs me, and I must be its light!
The boys and girls too soon will go
From sheltering mother's love. I know—
May the sweet influence of home
Be theirs wherever they may roam!

"SCRAPS."

Twenty States cultivate silk.
Paris has 3,000 union women.
America has 28,000 flour mills.
Country roads in China are not bounded by fences.

Electricity will pass along a copper wire 280,000 miles a second.

Kentucky utilizes her convict labor by building good turn roads.

Every man makes a good husband for a while.—[Acheson Globe.]

Electric irons for laundries and shirt-factories are becoming popular.

Alaska has fifty volcanoes that have been active within one hundred years.

A regular organization of one-legged beggars exists in Springfield, Mo.

A wave of thought would require about a minute to traverse a mile of nerve.

The Western Union Telegraph Company consumes 100,000,000 envelopes a year.

Utah produced 7,107,503 ounces of silver last year, having a value of over \$5,000,000.

Fifteen English brewers and wine merchants who died last year left over \$30,000,000.

The greatest recorded depth of Lake Michigan is 870 feet. The mean depth is 325 feet.

Men show their character in nothing more surely than in what they think laughable.—[Goethe.]

Burglars at Bridgeport, Conn., stole the safe from an office and cracked it later at their leisure.

At Salzburg, Austria, a man was kept prisoner in a cellar for fifteen years, during which he never saw a human face.

Warren, a county, New York, has a house on wheels and a traction engine to haul it when he wants to move.

The Third Cavalry rode 18,000 miles last year on the border, one company, Troop G, accomplishing eighty-five miles in one day.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, being told the other day that a Boston blue-stocking had called him effeminate, retorted: "So I am, compared with you."

Among the hundred people who live on Lake Nyassa in Africa, the favorite form of suicide is to enter the water and allow one's self to be devoured by a crocodile.

Monroe—What are you, Freddie, quarreling about? "We were playing kick house and Freddie came home and found dinner wasn't ready."—[Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The public lands of Wyoming are estimated at 63,000,000 acres. Of this only 6,000,000 acres are said to be irrigable or agricultural land. The remainder is all grazing land.

A Missourian died recently at seventy-four who had never been outside of the State, never was shaved in a barber-shop, never had a haircut and was never ill until just before his death.

At a depth of three thousand feet in the famous Comstock mine at Virginia City, Nev., the waters that trickle from sides, roof and bottom have a uniform temperature of 170° Fahrenheit.

A mail-carrier up in Oxford county, Maine, when his team was stuck in the snow recently, borrowed a hand saw and hauled his mail bag and one passenger, a lady, to the station, in time for his train.

"Hit me or great 'ting'er be consistent, but not too much so," remarked Uncle Sam, "de clock in de jeweler's sign dat alius p'inters ter twenty minutes past is—'one o' de mos' consistent 'tings what is.'"

[Washington Star.]

London's Club, at the recent dinner, had thirteen dishes on the menu; cellars were emptied about on the tablecloth with studied carelessness, the chairman broke a large mirror and each guest a small one, and to cap the climax, only cross-eyed waiters were employed.

The "gospel push-cart," a little portable chapel lighted by electricity and moved about by horse or horse-drawn, is being used in Australia. It is 8 feet long, 4 feet wide and 6 feet high. It is carpeted and has chairs and an organ, while one side can be lowered, and a platform for the minister.

West Virginia, with less than 800,000 inhabitants, has but three cities, and is essentially a rural and self-settled region. No state or territory has more wealth in timber and mines also many of her counties number only a handful of people.

West Virginia county has 50,000 inhabitants, and only one more than 10,000, while nineteen have less than 10,000, and two less than 5,000.

There comes an echo of the football discussion from Peru. An American newspaper sends a little translation of a Lima newspaper's account of the last great football game in New York.

The correspondent assures the editor and his readers that the game was a triumph for the Spaniards, but the Spaniards were very much disappointed.

Recent and the Englishman's small learned that a famous horse had been named for the poet.—[New York Sun.]

Housekeepers who do not have scales handy often desire some means of accurately determining the weights of different materials to be used in the kitchen. It is useful for them to know, therefore, that one quart of wheat flour, even with the edge of the cup, is almost exactly one pound; that a quart of butter is fourteen ounces; a quart of white sugar is two pounds; that ten medium eggs weigh a pound. A half tablespoonful of salt weighs an ounce. Eight tablespoonfuls of any liquid make a gill, four tablespoonfuls make a wineglassful, and sixteen spoonfuls make a tumblerful. The ordinary tumbler holds generally half a pint.

THE NEW YORK STORE

[Established 1853]

Another Big Benefit For Indianapolis At Chicago's Expense This Time

The Great Auction Sale of the \$650,000 wholesale stock of Jas. H. Walker & Co., of Chicago, who failed in business, attracted hundreds of buyers from all parts of the country. Our buyers, who were the only purchasers from this city, made themselves conspicuous by snapping up the biggest bargains and most desirable lots offered.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON SALE

at prices which will bring crowds of people. Come at once—the quicker the better for you.

Black and Colored Silks

A lot of Plain Surah Silks in choice colorings for 12½¢ a yard. On Cdn or Bargain Counter.
Shot Armures and Taffeta Glace Silks at 50¢ a yard.
Good value in the White City at 90¢.

The above you will find on Cdn or Bargain Counter.
Black Tulle Francaise, Mire Antiques and Mirror Mire, for sleeves, dresses, etc., 90¢ to \$1.25 a yard; actually worth \$1.25 to \$1.75 a yard.

24-inch Black Satin Rhadame, 60¢, 75¢ and 85¢ a yard. Their wholesale price was more than our retail.
A few pieces of English Corduroys for boys' wear, jackets, etc., only 60¢ a yard; worth \$1.25 a yard.

Chicago Dress Goods.

27 pieces all-Wool Striped Cheviots, a good straight 50¢ value for 12½¢ a yard.
All-Wool Panama Suits, a regular half dollar quality for 25¢ a yard.
43 pieces all-Wool Mixtures, Checks and Stripes for 25¢ a yard. Every piece worth from 40¢ to 75¢.

Beautiful Fancy Suitings, an exact reproduction of a \$1.50 novelty, for 25¢ a yard—38 inches wide.

English Cashmeres in black; regular 25¢ quality, for 12½¢ a yard.

A 46-inch Black all-Wool Imperial Serge for 40¢ a yard; good 75¢ quality.
Also a 46-inch Black all-Wool Serge, \$1 quality for 60¢.

A few pieces of fine all-Wool Silk Finish Henriettes, good \$1 quality for 60¢ a yard.

Silk Ribbons.

572 pieces No. 5 and 7 Best all-Silk, Satin Edge Ribbons, regular price 10¢ and 13¢ for 5¢ a yard. All shades.
Also a lot of wide Plain Ribbons, all-silk, 50¢ and 60¢ quality, for 10¢ a yard.

Prints and Gingham.

Small lot of staple Gingham for 1½¢ a yard.

Small heap of Oil Red Calico Remnants for 4½¢ a yard.

THE WILSON BILL.

Should the Senate materially change the Wilson bill, it will be the best argument in the world that Senators should be chosen by a direct vote of the people. The Senate is in touch with the people.—[Muncie Herald.]

A plain duty confronts the Democratic majority in the United States Senate. Prompt passage of the Wilson bill is that duty. Although not going near far enough, it is in line with Democratic promises. Performance should now match those promises. Democracy won its great victory in 1892 on the strength of promises which will be kept in large part by the passage of this bill. Let not the walling of timorous souls in the rear ranks of the leaders. Safety lies in going ahead.—[Terre Haute Gazette.]

WELL-DRESSED WOMEN

Handsome Gowns Are Not Necessarily the Most Expensive.

Diamonds—Dyes Make Possible Many Stylish Suits—They Use Greatly Increased By Hard Times—Rich Colors That Will Not Fade, Crook or Wash Out.

"About the only thing the sale of which has been increased by the hard times are diamond dyes," said an Indianapolis, (Ind.) druggist. Women like to be well dressed, and they find that by the use of these handy home dyes they can make an old dress look like a new one, prevent the husband's clothes from getting shabby, and keep the children nicely clothed."

While there are fifty different colors in diamond dyes, the blacks (special kinds for wool, cotton, and silk and feathers) are the most popular, as any color can be dyed a handsome black with but little work or expense. The directions on the envelopes are so plain and explicit that the most inexperienced can do as well as the professional dyer.

In one of the ladies' papers, a story of real life was printed, telling how a winter wardrobe was made from partly worn clothing by the aid of diamond dyes. The lady in question dyed a faded brown dress with seal brown diamond dye. As it is made very plain it can be washed almost as easily as calico; for, like other colors produced by these dyes, it will never fade." It also tells of "a suit that was dyed a lovely shade of dark green," and other useful and handsome gowns, cloaks, and hats that were colored over with diamond dyes. Try a ten-cent package and see how easily a fast and beautiful color can be made over any kind of goods.

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at reduced prices to close, all prices from 1¢ up.

JOHN A. ALLISON

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[Established 1853.]

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on good paper, and the finest Photo-Engravings yet offered for sale in this way.

Eight Cents

for Part 1, which is now ready and on sale in the Book Department, and the following 19 parts will be sold at eight cents each.

No coupons to clip or carry.

No obligations to incur. You simply pay the money and carry away your portfolio.

Part 2 will be ready in a few days, and the remaining parts will follow closely. You may pay \$1.60 and secure the whole 20 parts, if you wish.

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Only Matinee, Saturday, Feb. 17.

Original cast and company from THE CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

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Or, the Maid of Balsora.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON—Solo Manager.

EXACTLY 200 PEOPLE.

AS PRESENTED 500 SCENES.

48th

Annual Statement

of the

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Hartford, Conn.

NET ASSETS, January 1, 1898, \$50,037,885.76

RECEIVED IN 1898.

For Premiums	\$4,623,300.08
For Interest and Rents	3,144,674.04
Profit and Loss	\$338.25
	\$7,772,138.54
	\$57,810,024.30

DISBURSED IN 1898.

For claims by death and matured en- dowments	\$2,970,458.58
Surplus returned to policy-holders	1,266,201.69
Lapsed and Surren- dered Policies	567,598.68
TOTAL TO POLICY- HOLDERS	\$4,804,258.95
Com is paid to Us as Agents, Salaries, Medical Examin- ers' fees, Printing, Advertising, legal, Real Estate, and all other Expenses	770,158.09
TAXES	253,156.27
	6,827,523.66

BALANCE NET ASSETS, Dec. 31,
1898, \$50,926,169.58

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE, at 4% and 5% interest, \$2,000,000.00

Life and Accident Insurance	\$68,491.88
Life and Accident Insurance	13,946.50
Premium Notes upon Policies in Force	1,851,026.21
Cost of Real Estate owned by the Company	7,100,181.28
Cost of United States and other Bonds	12,423,625.55
Cost of Bank and Railroad Stocks	380,098.00
Cash in Bank	973,968.00
Cash in Office	3,612.88
Office Furniture	986.67
Agents' Ledger Balances	3,520.85
	\$30,925,196.63
And	
Interest due and accrued	
Rents accrued	\$1,010,541.56
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost	224,102.70
Net deferred premiums	194,289.69
	\$1,439,934.95
	\$1,437,205.02
GROSS ASSETS, December 31, 1893	\$61,363,404.61
LIABILITIES:	
Amounts due to reinsure all outstanding Policies, net of company's standard	\$53,817,154.01
All other liabilities	1,098,222.00
	\$54,915,376.01
SURPLUS by Company's Statement	\$6,448,028.60
SURPLUS by State Reports will exceed	7,360,000.00
Ratio of expenses of manage-	

ment & receipts in 1894.....\$3.00 per cent.
Policies in force Dec. 31, 1895, 65
701 Insuring.....\$156,594,436.00

JACOB L. GREENE, President.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Vice-Pres.
EDWARD M. BUNCE, Sec.
DANIEL H. WELLS, Actuary.

C. P. GREENE, General Agent,
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s, you have not received the Port-
THE News a postal card, giving

number of Series wanted and address as you sent it with the order. We will answer complaints by letter. If you are mailed, you should allow at least a week for making complaint about not receiving coupons. If coupons must be sent for and received, the number has now been had at our office. If you are not a member of The News can obtain them. If you are a member have sent coupons and for the four two-cent stamps. No need to send these letters, but if those who made this mistake will send the four the Portfolio will be sent without coupons; but be careful to state the Series you want.

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St. Louis and St. Louis	4.00pm	\$10.45am
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Dayton and Xenia	5.10pm	\$11.40am
Cincinnati and Chicago	11.20pm	3.55am

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Evansville Express	11:20 pm	7:35 am.
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Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. I.

Evansville sleeper on night train.

Sleeping and parlor cars are run on through trains.

Dinner cars on trains 20 and 21.

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Ladies' 50c Natural Wool Jersey Vests and Pants for 35c.

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OF MUSICAL MOMENT.

A REVIEW OF THE WEEK—SOME EVENTS TO COME.

The Reményi Concert—Notes Heard in the Various Organ Lofts—Schliwenz Quartet and Kammermusik Society—A Song Service.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death.

HE style in which Mr. Reményi has played at the concert he has given this year has been the subject of comments of a widely diverse nature. The artist's technique has been severely criticised. It has been said that he occasionally slips a note, and that in general his playing lacks the exactness it should have. From one point of view these objections, not wholly unfounded, are likely to acquire an undue importance. The student, most of whose time and attention are properly taken up with purely technical studies, sometimes comes to regard technique not as a means but as an end, while the mature musician gradually feels more and more the desire to grasp the theme in its entirety, and to interpret the composition with fullness and power. This latter attitude is evidently the one taken by Mr. Reményi, as was seen by his playing at Plymouth church last night. It can not be doubted that Mr. Reményi is able to play with mathematical precision, and few who so simply to hear the music, and not to find petty flaws, will be conscious that at times he fails to do so. With such passionate warmth and sympathy does he play that minor faults are lost in the overpowering effect which the music has upon one. To say that Reményi plays out of tune (except in for a moment any violinist may through the extreme sensibility of his instrument) is an objection of more gravity, but one which is not to be sustained. Playing out of tune is not a fault that comes with age—the reason assigned by those who criticize Mr. Reményi on this point. The ear of the trained violinist is probably more accurate than that of any other musician, and one can not imagine a player of Reményi's genius and education losing this keen sense when scarcely past middle life. He gave last night to a small but responsive audience the andante and finale from Mendelssohn's violin concerto, the Chopin mazurka in B flat, a Saratane romanza, and a Paganini fantasia, besides several encores. Miss Mayoli and Signor Berni completed the program with several excellent voice and piano numbers.

The Schliwenz quartet will give its first concert before the Kammermusik Society Friday evening, March 3. Several fine works will be rendered.

At the Crescendo's meeting next Wednesday afternoon, Miss McKenna will read a biographical sketch of Beethoven. His character, compositions and influence on musical art will be successively treated by Miss Beck, Miss Whittier and Miss Meigs. The musical program will be in charge of Miss Hyde. Miss Noble will discuss current events.

The place of Miss Weddell, soprano soloist at the Central Christian church, is being temporarily filled by Miss Snyder, a former member of the choir.

Miss Josephine Bremerman has been temporarily engaged as soprano at the Tabernacle church.

The Indianapolis Choral Union, of which Mr. Arens is director, has been invited to give a recital at the annual convention of the Indiana Music Teachers' Association, to be held at Ft. Wayne in June. It has not been decided yet whether the invitation will be accepted or not. Though of comparatively recent formation, the Union has already attracted much notice throughout the State for its rendition of difficult choral works. It now has a membership of forty-seven, as was shown at the roll-call of the last business meeting.

At the Second Presbyterian church Sunday night, Mrs. Raschig and Miss Robinson will sing a duet, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," by Lassen.

Mr. Frank M. Ketcham, who has for a number of years been the organist at the Fourth Presbyterian church, has resigned.

At a song service to be given in the First Presbyterian church next Sunday night, Mr. Constantine Hiegger will play a violin solo, "Reverie in the Woods," by Abt. The other numbers will be as follows:

Organ voluntary, Andante.....Ellis
"The Dawn" in E minor.....Schaffner
Quartet.
Contralto, "I Will Lay Me Down in Peace".....Ellis
Miss Winifred Willard.
"Our Life is But a Fading Dawn".....Radecke
Quartet.
Organ, "Marche Religieuse".....Guilmant
Bass, "I Will Extol Thee".....Schnecker
Mr. Steinbiller.
"The Souls of the Righteous".....Woodmann
Quartet.
Organ postlude, "Festival March".....Schubert
Miss Henrietta Kitchell will give a voice recital at the Propylaeum in about two weeks. She will probably be assisted either by Mrs. Raschig or Miss Robinson.

At the May Festival rehearsal Monday night, members' tickets were distributed to all present. In spite of the unpleasant weather there was a good attendance.

The School of Music will give its seventh fortnightly recital to-morrow evening, in which the following pupils will take part: Winifred Rose, Bessie Power, Elizabeth O'Connell, Laura Gillette, Frank B. Kitchell, Helen Town, Elizabeth Ryan, Daisy Steele, Kathryn Cathcart and Lenore Barnhill.

The New York Philharmonic Club, of which Mr. Sol Marcusson is the violin virtuoso, will give a concert here in Plymouth church Thursday evening, March 8. The other members of the club, now in its sixteenth year, are Eugene Weiner, director, and flute virtuoso, Frank S. Porter, violin, George Sauer, viola; Carl Barth, cello; and S. Elkind, double-bass. Miss Marjorie Weed, mezzo-soprano, will assist.

A quartet, composed of Mr. Morris Meek, Mr. Andrew Smith, Mr. Nell and Mr. Loomis, will sing next Wednesday night in English's Opera House at the annual entertainment given by the Indianapolis Elks.

Other numbers will be given by Miss Sweeney, Miss Messing, Mr. Sterne and the Maffey Banjo Club.

At the Market-street Temple to-morrow night, a song service, in which Miss Sweeney and Mr. Sterne will be heard in solos, will be given.

The quartet of the People's Congregational church, of which Mr. Nell is director, will give a song service Sunday night. Miss Messing will assist with a solo.

The pupils of Mr. Leckner, in Richmond, assisted by Mrs. S. E. Swayne, gave a piano recital at the English Lutheran club here Monday night.

The Ladies' Musicals of Rushville met at the home of Mrs. Z. E. May Monday afternoon. It was the second of the year. A number of visitors were present. The program, which consisted chiefly of selections from the works of Schumann and Schubert, was rendered by the second division under the leadership of Mrs. D. H. Denn. In addition to the musical program, a sketch of Schubert's life was read by Mrs. Maury.

The last number of the Musical Courier bears a portrait of Miss Theodora Pfafflin on the cover.

In the current number of the Music Review, a magazine which has its own peculiar field, is a new anthem, "Heaven Unfolds Its Portals Wide," by J. A. West. The principal articles of the issue are: "Schumann's Literary Work," translated for the Review by Philipp Spitta; "How Do We Get the Sense of Tonality?" John C. Fillmore; "Commentaries on Some Beethoven's Works," Gottlieb Fredeh, and "Normal School Music," Julia Etie Crane. Several theoretical works and a large number

ber of new compositions both vocal and instrumental are discriminatingly reviewed.

The Italian Opera Company has been obliged to engage eight outsiders to assist it in its productions this season. Nordica was the first, for she was not a member of the company originally. Besides her, the following were called in: Fursch-Madi, Rita Elandi, Olga Fevay, Tavary, Labache, Rolla and Campanini. None of these sang in Brooklyn and Philadelphia only.

Victor Maurel, the French barytone, has been engaged by Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel and Grau for next season's company at the New York Metropolitan Opera House.

The first concert of the American Symphony Orchestra will be given Saturday, February 24, in Chickering Hall, New York. Victor Herbert will be one of the solo performers. He will play an ancient Hebrew melody arranged for cello, harp and orchestra by Max Bruch.

Saint-Saens is now at his favorite winter resort, the Canary Islands, where he will pass some time in Las Palmas.

Signor Campanini is to have a benefit concert at Music Hall, New York, Tuesday evening, February 20. Calvo, Edouard de Reszke and Jean Lassalle are among the eminent artists who have volunteered to take part. The Damosch orchestra will play. At a recent performance of "Faust" at the Metropolitan Opera House Campanini sang the tenor role in place of Jean de Reszke, who was ill. He was enthusiastically received.

Masseuet has composed an epilogue to his opera, "Manon." It is in one act.

Interest in folk-songs is on the increase. Chairs of music are to be established in Russian universities with instructions to collect all the national songs.

The Manuscript Society of New York gave its second public concert Tuesday evening, Dr. Parker, of Syracuse University, was the solo performer. In Indianapolis, a prominent member of the society, entrance to which can be obtained only by composers of established ability.

Mr. Frank Van der Stoecker is writing music for a new pantomime.

The Chicago opera season will begin at the Auditorium Monday evening, March 12, with the first of a series of twenty-four performances to cover the first five evenings of the Saturday afternoons of four weeks.

The Roman Orchestral Society is in its twenty-first year, and has given its 136th concert. It will soon produce a series of the nine symphonies of Beethoven.

Ferdinand Schiller's five-act opera, "Lichtenstein," has been accepted at Munich.

At the Palestrina centenary, to be celebrated at Rome by the Academy of St. Cecilia, it is intended to execute the "Stabat Mater" with double chorus, which the composer dedicated to Pope Gregory XIV.

It is proposed to give the name of Viotti, the famous violinist, to one of the streets of Turin.

The death of Charles Berardi, the barytone, is announced at Naples. Berardi was sixty-five years old. His greatest success was in "William Tell."

Mr. deMunck, widower of Carlotta Patti, has displeased the London critics by often failing to appear when announced. They praise highly the artist Galigni, who took his place and played admirably his part in St. Saens's B-flat quartet.

David Melamet, leader of the Germania Menzchor, of Baltimore, has nearly finished a new composition. It is a Russian suite for orchestra, and will be first produced next month by Walter Damosch's orchestra in New York. The composition is founded upon the life of the Russian Cossacks. It will occupy about forty minutes in performance. It is composed of five movements.

The Cleveland papers speak in high terms of Miss Lenore Snyder's singing of the part of Baucis in Gounod's charming opera, "Philemon and Baucis." The opera itself is especially remarkable for the fact that it is written without a chorus. "As for Miss Snyder," says the Press, "she has beauty and a beautiful voice, and if she does not fulfill the promise of her Baucis by becoming a great stage favorite, it will be because she chooses to leave the stage before that time." The News and Herald says: "Miss Snyder's soprano is a pure liquid quality, and she sings with ease and wondrous dramatic expression."

Maurice Grau, of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, was recently asked why all the singers for a European grand opera organization have to be obtained from Europe, although grand opera has been produced in America for the last fifty years. His answer, as given in the New York Sun, was as follows:

The reason we can not, as a rule, employ American artists until they have made their debut in Europe is that we are afraid the American public will not stand them. It is an old, but none the less true, adage, that a prophet is not without honor except in his own country. America has produced some celebrated singers, but with one or two exceptions they all had to go abroad and make their European reputation before their own countrymen would recognize them as artists.

Miss Emma Eames, I understand, received much of her early training in America, but we do not hear of her as being a pupil of Marchesi on the other side. Mr. Abbey and myself have often said that we wish we could bring out American opera singers, but it is too risky from a business standpoint. We tried Miss Margaret Reid two years ago. She was an American, educated in America, but without a European reputation. In my estimation she was an artistic success, but we could not make all the Americans think so. If she had only sung at Covent Garden, London, first, she might have sung only half as well as she did at the Metropolitan, and been twice as well received. After such experiments as this we have come to the conclusion that it is the fault of the American public itself that American artists are not received with favor in grand opera until they have achieved success abroad. Americans seem to be patriotic on all points but that. In Europe it is different. A Frenchman will swear by a Frenchman, an Italian will stick up for an Italian, and a German will before going back on a German. The result is that each foreign nation encourages its artists instead of discouraging them, as the Americans do. Recognizing this tendency, we, as an operatic firm, can not afford to run any risks by allowing American artists to make their debut in America.

More Asphalt Pavements Ordered.

The Board of Public Works has instructed the city engineer to prepare the necessary papers for the asphaltizing of New York street, from Blake to West, and Ohio street, from Mississippi to West street.

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